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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The number of cases of cholers in England is said to be below the average for this season of the year; reassuring statements were made in Parliament vesterday in regard to the disease; there were 311 deaths in Carro on Thursday. — The brother of Cetewayo has been killed by the insurgents. — The Public Prosecutor has abandoned the case in Hungary against the Jews for murder. = There are rumors of a rupture between Spain and Mexico. ____ The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill increasing the duty on tobacco.

Domestic .- The winners in the races at Saratoga vesterday were Princess, Post Guard, Navarro and Guy. - Montgomery Blair, ex-Postmaster-General, died. = A buckboard party of six persons was thrown to the ground by a runaway horse near North East Harbor, Me., and Miss Case, of Boston, was killed. === The Sprague property at Central Falls was sold at auction. ___ A wagen, containing two women and a man, was struck by a train at Mount Penn., and all the occupants were killed. === The linemen and inspectors of the Philadelphia Bell Telephone Company went on strike. == The liabilities of the Ward Iron Comton to look after, benceforth, will be their own. pany are estimated at \$300,000. === It is thought that Austin F. Pike will be chosen Senator at Concord, N. H., next week. === The steamboat Rose Standish ran on a rock and was beached on Long Island, == The Massachusetts Legislature ad journed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Controller Campbell yes terday sent his resignation to Mayor Edson; it will take effect on August 1. === The Produce Exchange held a meeting to discuss the telegraph strike; there was considerable talk about a compromise by the Baltimore and Ohio with the strikers. - Workmen began to repair the foot-walk of the Brooklyn Bridge, = Several cloak manufacturers accepted the terms of the strikers. — A coalition between the International and Progressive Unions of cigarmakers was talked of. ____ An old lady was killed by an engine in Atlantic-ave., East New-York. An order was issued for the arrest of the Rev. R. H. L. Tighe, of Brooklyn. - Two parties of children were sent out by THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund, == The Athletic Club forfeited a game of baseball to the Metropolitans, ___ Lightning played strange freaks at Newark on Thursday, killing a boy and injuring several persons, Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 82.73 cents. Stocks were unusually dull, with small fluctuations, but closed steady.

THE WEATHER - I RIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with slight nges in temperature and chances of occasional.

Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84°; lowest, 67°; average, 74°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The embarrassment under which the business interests of the country are laboring at present, owing to the telegraph strike, is indicated by the action of the Produce Exchange yesterday. A resolution was adopted directing that a committee should be appointed to see if independent telegraph lines could not be erected throughout the country for the joint use of the different exchanges. This suggestion elicited marked approval from many members. The success of lines established by the St. Louis and the Milwaukee exchanges was commented upon as showing that the scheme was feasi-

It has been evident all along that England did not mean to bear any more blame for sending Irish paupers to this country than was abcolutely anavoidable. Her authorities have apparently been making inquiry into the cases of those who have been returned to them, and the result is that the United States Treasury Department has been asked to explain why three immigrants who had friends here were sent back. Undoubtedly the Emigration Commissioners, to whom the matter will be referred, can give sufficient reason for their The unsupported assertions of the paupers that they have friends here certainly cannot be accepted by the Castle Garden authorities. If the friends do not receive or send for the poor-house refugees, back they should go.

Probably there is no work of public improvement going on in this country which is more sharply criticised than the fetty system in the South Pass of the Mississippi River. Its friends declare that it is entirely successful; its opponents protest that it is utterly worthless and is really an obstacle in the way of navigation. The last report of the Government's engineer, however, sustains all that has been said in favor of the system. Between the stties there is a channel 31 feet deep, and the east width of the 30-foot channel is 90 feet. From the Gulf to the main river a passage is now afforded 160 feet broad and 26 feet in depth in the shallowest spot. Moreover, no complaints come from the people of New-Orleans who are most vitally interested in the work. These facts weigh heavily against the assertion that the system obstructs navigation.

The collapse of the remarkable trial of ten Jews in Hungary for the alleged murder of a Christian girl will bring a feeling of relief to all persons who have paid attention to the us proceeding. It seems incredible that in this age, in a country which calls itself civilized and Christian, such charges should have been made by intelligent beings with

any hope that they would be regarded worthy of consideration by intelligent authorities. The strongest evidence for the prosecution was the story of a boy who has been shown to be a phenomenal liar. Aside from this, however, there were strong à priori reasons against the trata of the accusation. It was charged that these Jews killed the girl and mixed her blood in their Passover bread. The idea is utterly abhorrent to the Jewish ritual and coutrary to their law, which forbade Hebrews to eat blood of any kind, and declared that even to touch the dead was unclean. The so-called Christians who supported the charge ought to be called to strict account by the Church they have disgraced.

It is so short a time -only two years-since Spain began to pay her own debts, that King Alfonso's government ought not to be too impatient when other nations whose finances are more or less disordered, fait to meet their obligations promptly. The report comes from Monterey that Spain is about to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico because the latter has repudiated the debt due Castilian bondholders. This is probably premature at least. Mexico is anxious to take her place among solvent and respectable nations, and lately of her own accord made proposals to settle her debts. England and Spain are both creditors; but it is natural enough that for commercial reasons Mexico should be anxious to settle with the British creditors first. A satisfactory arrangement with the English Government would hasten an arrangement with all others. There is a hitch at present in the arrangements between London and Mexico, and if at such a time Spain should withdraw her Minister in a huff she would be doing a twofold injury to her chances of an advantageous settlement.

The trouble between the cigar-makers and their old employers seems about to take a turn which can hardly fail to strike the Manufacturers' Union as the height of ingratitude. The tobacco manufacturers, who for some time have shown a commendable willingness to submit all troubles between themselves and their employes to arbitration, recently ordered a lockout rather than comply with the demands of the Progressive Union that certain International Union men should be dismissed from the factory of Ottenberg & Brothers. They thought that it was only fair that these men, who had stood by the firm when the Progressive Union men went on strike, should not be punished for their faithfulness. But now, it seems, the International Union thinks of joining forces with its old enemy the Progressive Union, lest the manufacturers should get too much advantage out of the present situation. It is not clear, however, in case of peace between the two unions, what is to be the lot of the men in the Ottenberg shop. As to the em-

THE CONTROLLERS RETIREMENT. In the resignation of Controller Campbell the city loses an officer who has endeavored to be faithful to the trust reposed in him. It was as unfortunate for him as for the taxpayers that, under his administration of the Finance Department, the coupon frauds should have gone so long undetected.

The loss to the city of \$150,000 from that cause would not trouble the mind of the ordinary political office-holder; but to Mr. Campbell, who is sensitive about his well-earned reputation, it has proved a serious blow. He has given more time and attention to the duties of his office than have been given almost any other department head, by and has won the thanks of the tax-payers by his resistance to excessive appropriations. Because of that fact be has incurred the hostility of the Aldermen and other small politicians, who have endeavored to make as much political capital as possible out of the Carroll embezzlement.

But even the most bitter opponents of Mr. Campbell have never thought of questioning his personal houesty, rie fallen a victim to the bad system of paying coupons which was instituted by ex-Controller Green, the defects of which THE TRIBUNE has before pointed out. The loss of about \$30,000 in the same way under Mr. Kelly's administration is proof enough that something more than honesty is needed in the Controller's office. It is a fortunate thing that the Mayor will be able now to appoint a Controller without regard to the wishes of the trading politicians. The Aldermen have no voice in filling a vacancy created by resignation; hence there is no reason to believe that the rumors are true that the patronage of the department is to be divided between the two leading factions of the Democratic party.

The office of Controller is equally important with that of the Mayoralty, while the term is twice as long. The Controller should have executive ability of a high order and entire freedom from political control. He should be able to familiarize himself with the details of his office, to detect promptly jobs on the treasury, to resist demands for favors and to take comprehensive views of the numerous questions affecting the welfare of the municipality which come before him for decision as a member of various boards and commissions. He has an equal voice with the Mayor in deciding appropriations, he is a member of the Aqueduct, Sinking Fund and Assessment Commissions, and has responsibility in the appointment of Bridge Trustees, of which body he is a member. Moreover, it is his duty to approve all contractors' bonds, to sign warrants, and to direct how the books in every department shall be

If the duty in regard to the Corporation book keeping had been properly executed in recent years, the Carroll frauds would have been detected sooner, and similar losses to the city in the Dock, the Excise and other departments might perhaps have been prevented. Of course the responsibility of the Commissioners of Accounts in the Carroll and other frauds cannot be overlooked. It was their particular and sole duty to detect such losses, and had they been efficient and worthy of the trust reposed in them by the Mayor and Controller the conpon frauds would have been detected in their inception. While their neglect did not relieve the Controller from responsibility, it furnishes ground for the opinion that it would be the right thing also for the Commissioners of Ac-

counts to resign. A FEW COLD FACTS.

Democrats control the administration of public affairs in the City of New-York. A series of frauds were brought to light, some months since, in the Controller's office. As a result, there have been several investigations that have not investigated. The Star, a leading Democratic newspaper, has been moved to declare that "the doors seem to be shut and barred" against inquiries going to show "how much money has been lost, by whom it was taken, through what means the defalcation was consummated, whether the culprit had accomplices and who they were, on whom "rests the responsibility of the loss and the condition of things that made it possible." Democrata control the administration of pub-

Chicago Journal makes the point against Mayor Harrison, of that city, that he ignores the State law providing for raising a revenue by taxing saloons, and that consequently be has cut down the amount that ought to be obtained from the liquor traffic over \$1,000,000. 'Such actions," adds the indignant writer, are degrading, and ought to arouse every man who does not wish to be trampled upon by a petty local government run by whiskey and beer."

Democrats control the administration of pubic affairs in Cleveland. The Herald, of that city, states that "the small taxpayer whose sum total of taxation at the last settlement was \$9 will under the present levy be compelled to pay \$10, when he visits the courthouse, three or four months from now. And this in spite of the fact that \$150,000 has been paid in from the tax on the liquor traffic. A Democratic administration has increased the taxation one dollar in every nine."

Democrats control the administration of public affairs in Albany. A Democrat lately resigned the office of Mayor of that city, preferring to surrender rather than to stand a trial at which it would have been demonstrated that he was counted in by barefaced frauds upon the ballot-box. Mayor Swinburne, who was elected and who is now looking closely into city affairs, in a veto message which he lately addressed to the Democratic Common Council, used this strong language: " We have, as you are aware, a prospect of largely increased and excessive taxation, very much larger than was ever known before to any well-governed people. . . . No party zeal, no political loyalty, indeed, no amount of patriotism can enable any one to upheld such a burthen unless they have larger resources "than most of us."

Such is the character of the record that the Democratic party is now making for itself in four of the leading cities of the country. In New-York, neglect to probe a great robbery. in Chicago, defiance of the laws of Illinois for the sake of standing solid with the samplerooms. In Cleveland, increase of taxation in face of increased revenues. In Albany, taxation very much greater than was ever known to any well-governed people.

And yet this is the party that sits up nights, just now, to demand with well-simulated religious fervor that the Republican party must go.

NOTHING TO SAY.

It is a significant fact that the Democratic press of the State has substantially nothing to say by way of explanation or defence, when confronted with the fact that the Legislature of 1883 declined to act upon any of the valuable suggestions made by the Tax Commission of 1881. To have passed the bills outlined by the Commission-a non-partisan Commission, be it remembered-would have been to save the taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars. Judge Van Cott, the intelligent and trustworthy chairman of the Commission, has expressed the opinion that if all the bills proposed or suggested by the Commission had been passed the revenue from the various sources thus opened would have been sufficient to delray all the expenses of the State Govern-

This point is not met. It cannot be met. The tax rate fixed by the last Legislature is 3.25, as against 2.45 the year previous. Was it necessary thus to increase the tax rate? Democratic apologists say that it was, and then go on to remark that last fall the people voted that the canals should be free. Well, the people did; and the State is obliged to bear the expenses of keeping them free. There is no question on that point. But why were not these bills recommended by the Tax Commission cassed, thus putting money into the Treasury to take the place of money taken out for free canals? What answer? Was this Democratic Legislature incapable? Or were there influences at work in the Senate and Assembly which were hostile to the bills? Or does the Democratic party owe the farmers of the State a grudge, seeing that farmers as a rule are Republicans?

We hardly expect to have these questions devote itself to undisputed assertious in reference to the necessity of paying for free canals. But the people understand. And because they understand Democracy will be defeated this

PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA.

Each day's budget of cable dispatches contains rumors of the outbreak of cholers in Europe. The latest reports come from Wales and the London Docks, and also from Rostov, a Russian town north of the Sea of Azov and not far from Astrakhan, which was the European starting-point of cholera in 1847. These ramors, like those which have preceded them, are premature and ought not to excite serious alarm. Sporadic cases closely resembling cholera, which in ordinary years would not attract attention, will be reported from various quarters of Europe in consequence of the prevailing excitement, and their importance will be greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, with the terrible rate of mortality new recorded in Cairo, there is every reason to believe that the contagion will be communicated to the settlements along the Suez Canal and also to Alexandria, and that the disease will appear on the European Continent and in Great Britain during the autumn. The quarantine boards and sanitary authorities throughout the United States ought to act upon the assumption that any day it may become necessary to protect the community from a European pestilence.

The quarantine boards are expected to be constantly on their guard against yellow fever, which is always raging either in the West Iudies or in Central America and Brazil. We are glad to observe indications of unwonted activity at New-Orleans, Newport News, Philadelphia and other exposed points. The vigilance and skill required for keeping Yel'ow Jack at a distance will answer the chief demands of safety in the case of cholera. New-York is the most exposed point on the seaboard, and as the largest centre of population it would be the most dangerous base or breeding-place for either yellow fever or cholera. We think it safe to say that there is no other port of entry in America, and probably not one in Europe, where a greater degree of vigilance is exercised or where a more thorough system of quarantine has been organized. Dr. Mc-Cartney, who enforces the regulations of the Board at the lower quarantine station, is ene of the most experienced and efficient officers in the service. Ample accommodations are found at Dix and Swinburne islands for sick and convalescent patients, and the hospital ship is large enough for temporary use. Ships from ports where contagious or epidemic diseases are prevailing are not detained so long as they were under old-time regulations, but the system is more thorough. A ship on which sickness is reported is fumigated no fewer than four times before it is allowed to come up to the city. The carge is taken out at the quarantine wharves by lightermen, who are not allowed to leave the island, and is thoroughly

lic affairs in Chicago. A correspondent of The warehouses. With so good a system as this, with ample harbor room for its enforcement, and with experienced officials to exercise a vigilant supervision over all the details, New-York is well protected against the approach of pestilence from the sea.

Cholera, however, is the most dexterous blockade-runner that ever sails the seas. It sometimes defies even the best system of quarantine, and on this account, even if there be no chance of its approach by land, the sanitary authorities of the city ought not to neglect any precautions, but be in readiness for the dread visitation. New-York will always have one striking advantage in a struggle with the Asiatic scourge. It does not depend for its water supply upon wells or cisterns, which in Eastern countries when cholera is raging speedily become contaminated and directly promote the spread of contagion. Its Croton comes from a long distance and cannot become contaminated, and this season, at least, there is a fair supply of it, so that the first requisite for a system of preventive measures is net lacking. Whatever may be the nature and origin of cholera, it will breed most rapidly where there is dirt, and the best way to prepare for its coming is to scour the tenement districts and clean the streets. There is reason to believe that the sanitary authorities are already making efforts to improve the general hygienic condition of the city. Their vigilance and energy ought to be unremitting.

THE WHISTLING NUISANCE.

There is some excuse for the small boy if he goes around with his mouth in a constant pucker, firing his vicious whistle without tune or time into the ear of his neighborhood. It keeps him from doing something else with his mouth, and perhaps if he had not with great pains learned to whistle he would have in vented some other torture for his elders, though it hardly seems possible that he could have hit upou a worse. He has fixed his features into temporary deformity and almost blown his eyes out trying to get the precise pucker and correct wind-gauge, and he may as well enjoy this accomplishment as to be learning the fife or beating the drum, neither of which instruments is considered by the majority of mankind particularly pleasing at short range. It is perhaps not impossible to account for the mature person who at the club or in the hotel readingroom, or in the horse-car or in any public place deliberately sets his mouth upon a pucker and proceeds to project his breath through the maddening orifice. There are such, as everybody knows. Some persons do it while playing billiards. Worse than these even is the exasperating whist-player who keeps up a low, monotonous drizzle of whistle while he slowly pores over his cards and exhausts the patience of his fellows. Some of these whistling gentry aspire to be tuneful and to pierce their victims' ears with operatic airs; but most of them just make a monotonous noise of it, which you might get used to if they did not once in a while excite your expectation of a change by buzzing around the edge of a tune and then slipping back to the old "whoo whee he whoo." This kind arouse in the breast of the listener the same feeling that the fly does that lights on your nose just as you get your soup spoon to your mouth, and darts off again before you can hit him; a very deadly rage.

It is not impossible, we say, to account even for these, inscrutable as at first they seem. They whistle, it may be, from absence of mind. That accounts for but does not excase them. Nothing but absence of body can do that. One would suppose, after all that has peen suffered by mankind from these whistling idiots since time began, that instead of increasing the volume and extending the sphere of this strident nuisance, some steps would have been taken before this time by National, State and municipal Legislatures, if not wholly to abate, at least to limit and restrict it. Instead of that, some inventor of satanic ingenuity several years age conceived the idea of fixing the small boy's pucker in enduring brass and substituting a steam engine for the small boy's lungs. Result, the steam whistle. Now it is operations. Even the small boy's whistle is not entirely destitute of uses. It serves very well to call a dog-though there are those who would be willing to lose all the dogs, if only the puckering strings of the small boy's mouth could be permanently severed. It is said, too, that it is a great support to the small boy in going through graveyards, though the necessity for small boys unaccompanied by their parents going through graveyards at all does not appear. Still it may be conceded that the small boy's whistle has its use, though not apparent; that mature persons whistle to occupy minds that would otherwise be vacant, and that the improved instrument of torture, the steam whistle, is useful at sea to wake up passengers after the vessel has been run into, and on cailroads to inform passengers that there will presently be a collision.

But granting all this, what earthly use is there in putting this loud abomination on every two-canary-bird-power engine that is built, to be blown every time the owner goes to or comes from his meals. Why pepper the face of creation with it till, "following the sun and Keeping company with the hours, it circles the earth with one continuous and unproken "strain" upon the nerves and the nationes of mankind? It has no merit but that of making a noise, and of that it makes altogether more than is necessary. Of what advantage can it be in a corset factory employing twenty or thirty girls to blow at 7 a. m. a whistle that disturbs the peace for miles, when every girl is already in her place and ready to go to work at a signal that need disturb nobody? And what can be the use in screeching at the same rate at 12 noon as a signal to quit work, when every soul of them is ready to quit without any signal at all ? And why repeat these noises at 1 o'clock and 6 in the afternoon. It seems as though the engineers who have these things under their control took malicious delight in forcing other people to take notice of their going and coming, their hours of labor and of refreshment, while it has often been noticed that locomotive engineers on night trains give a peculiarly vicious and prolonged whistle as they pass through towns and villages, when the only object gained is the waking up of peaceful sleepers. Sufferers from this nuisance may be counted by hundreds of thousands, but very rarely are any steps taken to abate it. If it were at all necessary it might be tolerated, but ninety-nine out of a bundred of the steam whistles on factories and workshops in cities and towns are utterly unnecessary and ought to be suppressed by law.

The Steam Whistle Must Go.

Even Virginia Bourbons make some progress. For proof whereof, their late discovery that it would be inexpedient to make the color-line an issue and drive away from their party the black vote of the State. But the dead Bourbons, who forty-six years ago raised such a howi of anger and indignation in Congress because John Quincy Adams had the andacity to ask if it would be in order to present a petition from twenty-two slaves, must be turning to their graves at the spectacle. Calhoun was the disinfected before it is sent up the bay to the prophet, the Cassandra of that period. It was in

the memorable debate of 1837 that he said that emancipation reself would not satisfy these fanatics-that gamed, the next step would be to raise the negroes to a social and political equality with the whites." Everybody thought it was the raving of a madman. There are many now alive who thought so. But it came near being prophecy, not withstanding.

Evidently the wisest thing Butler can do is to hunt up a plausible excuse for declining a renomination. Massachusetts is thoroughly disgusted with him-a fact that is becoming plainer every day.

The remark of The Galceston News that " it is easy for a party in power to indorse a civil service reform that does not contemplate the dismissal of that party's representatives from office," is intended, we presume, to account for the support by the Republicans of a civil service reform invented by Senator Pendleton, a Democrat. In view of a change of attitude of the Democrats upon the subject since the passage of the Pendleton bill, it may also be said that it is not easy for a party out of power to indorse a civil service reform that does not contemplate the dismissal of the other party's representatives from office.

Among the pieces of autobiographical intermation which Oscar Wilde lately served up for the delectation of a London audience was one to the effect that during his sojourn in America he was variously addressed as "Captain," "Colonel" and "Profes-There was another pet name that our country called you. Oscar. Can you recall it? It began with an f and ended with an l, and rhymed with school.

One of the lecturers before the Concord School of Philosophy, on Thursday, declared that Goethe would be the universal poet until another greater than he arose "with a new synthesis." It must occur to the philosophic student of contemporaneous American politics that the Democratic party's most pressing want just at present is "a new synthesis' -using synthesis in the chemical sense of the term as standing for the union of elements to form compound. For obviously the Democracy now be fore the public is an unhappy conglomeration of heterogeneous elements. Among these elements are free trade, protection, incidental protection, Randallism, reform, free rum, the "regulars" and Tammany Hall. Such things don't mix well. They are 'distinct as the billows," but decidedly they are not "one like the sea." By all means let the managers of Democracy order up a new synthesis for the benefit of the party.

The price of wool is lower this year than it was ast. Now is the time for the Democratic organs that are shricking that "the Republican party must go" to lay in their stock. It will be necessary fo them to pull a tremendous quantity of wool over voters' eyes before they can hope that their new rallying cry will make any impression upon the popular ear.

PERSONAL

"Roscoe Conkling," says The Washington Critic, when in the Senate was regarded as the worst speller in that body. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, was assigned to a seat directly behind Conkling. and soon the Senator from New-York, who had been oustly engaged in writing, turned to him and said : Senator Mitchell, how would you spell "wagon 1" W-a-g-o-n,' said the Oregonian. 'Well,' said Mr. Walg-o-h, said the Oregonian. Well, said Mr. Conkling. 'I will immediately proceed to erase a "g." I spelled the word with two "g's." On another occasion he asked Senator Mitchell how to spell Czar, and being told remarked: 'I have instanced it "Z-a-r," so I will prefix the letter "C." Many other eccentricities in spelling are told of Senator Conkling."

Was Alfonso of Spain trained at some Amerian college in the palmy days of "hazing"? One would think so. It was only a short time ago that he and some of his boon companions, including of course the Duke of Sesto, went out for a royal lark to a palace in the environs of Madrid, and, as no grave and reverend "prex" was available, they took with them, as a lamb to the slaughter, the stately and dignified Minister of Justice, Seffor Re mero Giron. After singing "Co-ca-che-lunk" and playing leap-frog and indulging in similar sports until they were tired of them, they thought it would be good fun to "bonnee old Giron in a blanket." which they accordingly did. Alfonso him self holding one corner of it. Unluckily, they broke one of the Minister's arms in their sport, and when he arose in the Cortes a few days later to answer an interpellation, with one arm in a sling, the

Mr. Heary Samuelson, jr., son of the famous mow ing-machine manufacturer, does not find the life of a member of the House of Commons altogether happy one. The other evening, according to Life not to be denied that within certain bounds this (London), with unwonted jocularity-for he is genanswered. Democracy will find it much easier abominable instrument is beneficent in its erally moffensive and not addicted to levity—ne ap-Lewis. This, he took great pains to explain, was a pun. Nobody laughed. On the contrary, the feeble wittieism drew upon the head of its parent a burst of indignation from Mr. Philip Callan. He called Mr. Samuelson "the bumptions member for Frome," and protested against "the insulting and offensive expression which had been applied to one of the ablest members of the House." very terrible. Mr. Samuelson began to think he was mistaken in his Latinity. He consulted honorwas mistaken in his Latanity. He consulted honorable members near him, but derived no satisfaction from their repies. "Believe it's in Cassar," said one. "Propria que maribus," mormured another. From this dilemma he was resened by the unexpected generosity of the member for Londonderry muss-if. Mr. Lewis didn't like being called "one of the ablest members of the House" by Mr. Callan, in fact, he had a very strong suspecion that the ingenuous Philip was chaffing him. Accordingly, he rose and said that he rather took Mr. Samuelson; remarks as a compliment than otherwise; the expensive says a compliment than otherwise; the exrose and said that he rather took Mr. Samuelson's remarks as a compliment than otherwise; the expression was classical, and he did not object to it. Thereupon Mr. Samuelson explained that he meant it in a classical sense. Not to be outdone, Mr. Callan said that he meant "bumptions" in a classical sense also, and peace was restored.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- Secretary Lincoln has returned to Washington and was on duty at the War Department to-day.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, who recently resigned the pastorate of the University Place Presbyterian Church, accompanied by his wife, will sait for Europe by the steamer Normandie on August 1. If the stay abroad should prove beneficial to Dr. Booth's health, he may not return for a year.

GENERAL NOTES.

The highest salary received by a representative of France abroad is paid to the Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who has 284,000 france, and the lowest to he Minister at Port au Prince, who is obliged to content bimself with 7,000 francs. There are nine retired Ambassadors or Ministers who receive pensions of 30,000 france such, and thirteen who receive pensions of 24,000 france each, together with certain allowances.

German owners of flower and kitchen gardens have been subjected to serious competition from Italy ince the St. Gothard Rallway was opened, and in consequence a large number of them have petitioned the Imperial Government for a protective duty. The Minister of Agriculture has ordered an investigation to be made of the present condition of the home gardening industry with a view to ascertain whether the same has declined of late and eventually the probable cause of such a decline, together with a statistical account of the home production of certain staples of flower and kitchen gardening, and the quantities of the same im-ported.

Mrs. Dolly White began her second century on Monday last at South Newbury, Vt., and entertained the company who assembled to do her honor by vigorous recitations of verses with which her father kin his arder during the Revolution. Miss Eliza Cross, of Haverhill, N. H., a sprightly malden of ninety-fo summers, who is said to dance the minuet to perfection, further enlivened the occasion by singing several hum-orous songs. Years ago Mrs. White's reputation as s croix songs. Tears ago are, white logarities of her own State. She was always engaged to preside over the hotel kitchen at Chelsea, Vt., during the sessions of the court, and at Hanover, N. H., during the Commencement

In a cavern on the side of Peters Mountain n Perry County, Penn., has lived for many years a hermit by the name of Jonson Terwilliger, who was in the revolutionary movement of 1848, he fled to America, leaving behind him a wife and child whom he has never seen since then. His cave is not an uncomfortable home in summer, but in winter it must be a lonely and dreary spot. The people of neighboring villages know his face and figure well, for he occasionally visits them to sell an amber olutiont for wounds and

ruises which he says is made from rattiesnakes' off; but o one has ever heard him tell anything more about his to than the two or three incidents mentioned above. The Salt Lake Tribune declares that the

shore of the Great Salt Lake might easily and cheaply be made a most attractive and profitable summer resort. "With the necessary accommodations," says The Tribune, "the sandy shores of the lake and islands would literally swarm with people, and they would necessarily leave more money in this valley than is now turned out of the mines. Let it be remembered that there is nothing like it in the country elsewhere. A hundred thousand without at 150 cereb weekly he 250 cereb. ing like it in the country chewhere. A bundred thous-and visitors at \$50 each would be \$5,000,000. Not a reasonable doubt exists that it might, by well directed and persistent effort, joined with the needed outlay, be made the most attractive resort in the United States. And when done, the railroads would resp the larges part of the harvest. Tie efore they ought to work it up, and they are losing more than anybody by net doing it. The first experiment in cremation with scien-

tific appliances in Italy took place in Milan on Sunday, January 22, 1876, and in spite of bitter weather and falling snow more than a thousand persons gathered to see the body of the Chevaller Keller reduced to ashes. On the 5th of the present month the cremation of the remains of Senator Cipriani in the Campo Verano at remains of Senator Cipriani in the Campo Verano at Rome attracted only about 150 persons—a smaller number than is usually present at the burial of a public man. Yet Signor Giammaridi, the president of the Cremation Society, made an enthusiastic plea for this mode of disposing of the dead, and predicted that it would soon be made obligatory in all cases of death by contagious disease. The fact is that the bopus of the advocates of cremation in Italy have been disappeinted. It has ceased to attract popular attention as a novelty and does not command popular support as an institution.

TOWN TALK.

PERSONAL, THEATRICAL AND POLITICAL. A MANAGER WHO NEEDS TO CHARGE BIG PRICES .-David Bidwell, the well-known theatrical manager, of David Bidwell, the well-known theatrical masager, of New-Orleans, is an enormous man in several respects, but according to his own showing is most remarkable for an enormous appetite. He was telling yesterday that on Sunday last he ate four regular meals, and having boughteleven cantaloupes, which had been put on ice in his rosen, he could not sleep at night until he had risen and devoured every one of thom! Then he says he slept soundly.

KEEPING HIS RECORD STRAIGHT. - Major W. H. Quiney, of Brooklyn, was much discurped by a paragraph in the Sunday TRIBUNE's Broadway Note-Book, which represented him and other more distinguished Baltimoreaus as calling a secession meeting in February, 1861. He does not object to the noble company in which he is named, but to the designation of the meeting as a secession meeting, and insists that it adopted resolutions favoring the acceptance of the "Crittenden compromise." The Major is anxious to keep his record straight. A few years ago several papers denounced him as the keeper of Libby Prison during the war, but, under the pressure of civil actions begun against them, apolo gized for an evident error originally put in circula by a fellow deputy sheriff serving with him while he was Order of Arrest Clerk in New-York City.

THE BROOKLYN MATORALTY CONTEST .- The Charles Havemeyer who is now talked of as an available young Democrat to oppose Seth Low as the Republican caudidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, is a son, and not as previously stated, a nephew of the late Mayor Havemeyer.

He is a brother of Henry Havemeyer, who He is a brother of Henry Havemeyer, who had something of a chance in 1830 for the nomination for Mayor of New-York. Henry is thoroughly ambitious to be Mayor of this city and anxious to have his brother run for the same office in Brooklyn; but Charles has no political aspirations and if put forward as a candidate will be by his friends and not by any effort of his own the resides on Brookiya Heights, and does an immense sugar refluing business in Williamsburg. Until recently there have been no nopes entertained by the Democrats that Mayor Low could be beaten by anybody. But he has offended certain active Republican politicians who op pose his nomination.

JOHN STETSON ON SALVINI.-Just as for a generation almost every witty remark was credited to Speridan, so among the theatrical profession every ridiculous saying is now put down to John Stetson. The following, however, is fact and not fiction. When Saivini was playing his last engagement at Stetson's theatre a rising young dramatist looked in on one of the "off-niguta" In the lobby he found John mournfully gazing at the small audience through one of the glass doors. "Silm house, Mr. Stetson," be remarked. "Sim-sim sin't the word. Confound these great actors wno can only play three nights a week."

"I remember a greater actor than Salvini who used to play every night in the week and with an afterpiece as well," said the dramatist.

"Is he disengaged?" asked Stetson.
"Very much so. He's dead. His name was Brooke Gustavus Breoke."

"I've heard of him," replied John, "and I wish he was alive now. Confound it, sir, I've had enough of your one-langed Italian sons of perdition." Perdition was not the word, but one-langed as applied

o Salvini is novel. WONDERFUL SKILL WITH THE PISTOL-An old gentle man was taking with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday about the recent rifle match and recalling the time when he used to catch up a pistol and shoot through key-holes and knot-holes without trouble.

"You never saw Recorder Hackett shoot, did you!" said used to hold up pennies between their fingers for him to knock out, His caughter was accustomed to stand with a lemon on her head and her father would pierce it every time. Mrs. Horace Clark, a member of the Van-deroilt family, who was staying at the house, once held the lemon as a target for Mr. Hackett. One day Hackett and some friends were down on Long Island at a club house, and Hackett was amusing himself by shooting twigs off the trees. His father sat a little way off reading a newspaper and smoking a cigar. 'Now,' said Hackett, ' see me knock the ashes off air cigar.' He fired, and the ball whizzed between the paper and the eigar. The old man grumbled, but sat rigid. Another shot knocked the ashes clean off. That made the old gentleman disturbed, and he called out: 'On,

PUBLIC OPINION.

GROWING SHORTER WITH AGE.
From The Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.)
As the campaign advances, we may expect July—Tariff for revenue only.
August.—Tariff for revenue.
September.—Tariff for process.
November.—
October.—Tariff.

AS TO THAT \$50,000 CHARGE. AS TO THAT \$50,000 CHARGE.

From The Cincinnatic Commercial Gazette (Rep.)

It seems that Judge Hoadly is not ready to contest that his nonmastion over him \$50,000. He is now limited to be a substitute of the contravagantly for so precarious a matter. He wisness to preserve his reputation as a business man. An agreeable way of diversifying the literary interest of the cambagu would be to state just west the value in money of the Hamilton County delegation was.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

From The Washington Post (Dem.)

There would be little need of compulsory education if illistracy were a bar to employment, Tas Williamantic Lineu Company, of Consecticut, has taken an important step toward making a little learning a very nestrable acquisition. Last July the company gave notice that after one year from that time no employe would be retained in the mills who could not read and write. Night schools were established, so that any was desired might be given an opportunity to learn. It is now said that a considerable number who neglected tels opportunity have been discoarged. When those write, having opportunities, will not learn to read and write, find difficulty is getting work, and when temperate habits are required in the employes of all corporations, as is now the case with many of the leading rall-roads, we shall see great progress in temperance, education and morais, and, consequently, in prespenty and happiness.

A THREE-YEARS-OLD DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF

tion and morals, and, consequently, in presperity and happiness.

A THREE-YEARS-OLD DEMOCRATIC OPINION OP HOADLY.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer of June 23, 1880.

The Ohio brethren had a very peculiar sort of a love feast at their rooms at the Grand last night, General Durbin Ward opened the ball with a durbinad, so to speak, of woe, in which he had much to say in the way of immentation and considerable more in the way of denunciation of those Fearcants who had indicated a desire to deare the bandanna. Then up roos Hoadly, the elequent, and to the amazement of every cody cussed right out loud. The Judge chin't talk about traiters and things ome bit, but read a lecture to the minority, in which the great, grand and growing principles of Democracy, on which his podal extremities had firmly rested for lot these many years, were held up to the light, examined, and praised with all of the elequence and volubity of the auction block, protested his undying affection for Thurman, and subsided. Searcely had the Judge taken his because the Bill Hill, of Desiance, took the dioor, and hurled hot shot, intermixed with profaulty, into the camp of the Payne men, asking, in the course of his remarks, "Why, if the gentlemen who voted for Mr. Long for chairman had not done so with a view to crushing Thurman and boosting Payne; that chosen chairman, Long had gone directly from the Ohio quarters to the rooms of the New-York pleasance, the Ohio guing the and directly from the Ohio quarters to the rooms of the New-York planes and directly from the Ohio quarters to the rooms of the Democrates on their duty, aren't you! Why — — you, Hoadly, I knew your record. I've read your speeches when you be and Allen G. Thurman to lampposts with your approved. A — of a fellow you are to protest year four and allen G. Thurman to lampposts with your approved. your record. I've read your speeches ween you be longed to a party that at one time would have hung ma and Allen G. Thurman to lampposts with your approval A — of a fellow you are to protest your love for Thurman and the Democratic party, and to advise Democration to act to furtner the luterests of the party that, failing to defeat, you have joined and now seek to control. To — with such Democrate." Mr. Hill is a Taurman man.